Hepatitis A is caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV)

U.S. Statistics	Estimated 25,000 new infections in 2007
	Ingestion of fecal matter, even in microscopic amounts from:
Routes of	→ Ingestion of contaminated food or drinks
Transmission	→ Close person-to-person contact with an infected person (household, sexual,
	child daycare)
Persons at Risk	→ Travelers to countries where hepatitis A is common
	ightarrow Sex contacts of infected persons (certain sexual activities, such as oral-anal contact
	→ Household members or caregivers of infected persons
	→ Users of illegal drugs
	→ Persons with clotting-factor disorders
Incubation Period	Time between exposure and onset of symptoms:
	15 to 50 days (average of 28 days)
Symptoms of Acute (new) Infection	One or more of the following:
	ightarrow Abdominal Pain $ ightarrow$ Vomiting
	ightarrow Fever $ ightarrow$ Gray-colored bowel movements
	ightarrow Fatigue $ ightarrow$ Joint pain
	ightarrow Loss of appetite $ ightarrow$ Jaundice
	→ Nausea
Likelihood of Symptoms	ightarrow Less than 10% of children under 6 years of age have jaundice
	ightarrow 40-50% of children 6 to 14 of age have jaundice
	ightarrow 70-80% of persons older than 14 years of age have jaundice
Potential for	None
Chronic Infection	
Severity	Most persons with acute disease recover with no lasting liver damage; rarely fatal
Treatment	→ There is no medication available
	→ Best supported through supportive treatment
Vaccination Recommendations	Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for:
	→ All children at age 1 year
	→ Travelers to regions with intermediate or high rates of Hepatitis A
	→ Men who have sex with men
	→ Users of certain illegal drugs (injection and non-injection)
	→ Persons with clotting-factor disorders
	→ Persons who work with HAV-infected primates or with HAV in a research laboratory
	→ Persons with chronic liver disease, including HBV- and HCV-infected persons
	with chronic liver disease
	→ Anyone else seeking long-term protection
Vaccine Schedule	2 doses given 6 months apart